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dren. The sections were prepared in a special manner so as to present a perfectly smooth surface with clear outlines of the various structures. These sections were photographed and lantern plates made from the negatives. They were cut in sagittal, coronal and horizontal planes through the trunk, and in longitudinal and transverse directions through the extremities. The method adopted in the University of Toronto is that permanent preparations are made of the sections, which are mounted in flat dishes, and thus exposed, so that they are accessible for the students at any time in the Anatomical Department. The lantern demonstration of these sections is given from time to time at the close of a lecture. It proves to be a very useful adjunct to the ordinary methods of demonstration, and the student always has the opportunity of studying the actual section in the dissecting room, the photograph of which is thrown upon the screen in the lecture theater. It is claimed that these photographs of actual sections are of much greater value from an educational standpoint than the drawings reproduced from the sections.

Method of Teaching the Anatomy of the Central Nervous System to Large Classes of Students:
DR. BARKER, Chicago, Ill. (Read by title.)

D. S. LAMB,
Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MORPHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Morphological Society held its eleventh annual meeting in the Anatomical Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, on the 27th and 28th of last December. A good proportion of members was present.

The following officers were elected for the present year: *President*, J. S. Kingsley; *Vice-President*, E. A. Andrews; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Thos. H. Montgomery Jr.; *Mem-*

bers of the Executive Committee, C. F. W. McClure and C. W. Hargitt. Twelve new members were elected; and the Society voted fifty dollars for the support of the University table at the Naples laboratory.

The following papers were read (abstracts of which will be published in the *Biological Bulletin*):

Fission and Regulation in Stenostoma leucops:
C. M. CHILD.

On Gunda segmentata in America: W. C. CURTIS.

Exhibition of Pacific Coast Nemerteans: W. R. COE.

Some Disputed Points in the Anatomy of Limpets: M. A. WILLCOX.

The Habits and Life History of Argulus, with reference to its Economic Relations: C. B. WILSON.

A Comparative Study of the Development of the Germinative Tract of Termites: H. McE. KNOWER.

The Anatomy and Development of the Vena cava in Didelphys Virginiana: C. F. W. McCLURE.

The Crossing of the Optic Nerves in Teleosts:
G. H. PARKER.

A New Type of Budding in Annelids: H. P. JOHNSON.

Amphibian Studies: J. S. KINGSLEY.

Phagocytosis in a Mammalian Ovary: M. M. METCALF.

The Mammalian Lower Jaw: W. H. RUDDICK and J. S. KINGSLEY.

An Apparatus in the Central Nervous System of Vertebrates for the Transmission of Motor Reflexes arising from Optical Stimuli: P. E. SARGENT.

The Structure of the Testis in Desmognathus fuscus: B. F. KINGSBURY.

The Synapsis Stage of the Germ Cells: T. H. MONTGOMERY, JR.

A Study of the Phenomena of Cleavage in Etherized Eggs: E. B. WILSON.

The Influence of the Germ Cells upon the Somatic Cells: G. W. FIELD.

Two Improved Forms of Automatic Microtomes: C. S. MINOT.

A Study of the Phenomena involved in the Chemical Production of Parthenogenesis in Sea Urchins: E. B. WILSON.

Centrosomes and Spheres in the Maturation, Fertilization and Cleavage of Crepidula: E. G. CONKLIN.

Independence of the Germ Nuclei in Cleavage.

A New Method of Preservation of Fragile Specimens: A. D. MEAD.

Larval Stages and Metamorphosis of the Hermit Crab: M. T. THOMPSON.

Regeneration in Planaria maculata: C. W. BARDEEN.

Histogenesis of the Peripheral Nervous System in Salmo salar: R. G. HARRISON.

Asexual Reproduction of Planaria maculata: W. C. CURTIS.

Variation in Hydromedusæ: C. W. HARGITT.
The relative Proportion of the Sexes in Poultry: G. W. FIELD.

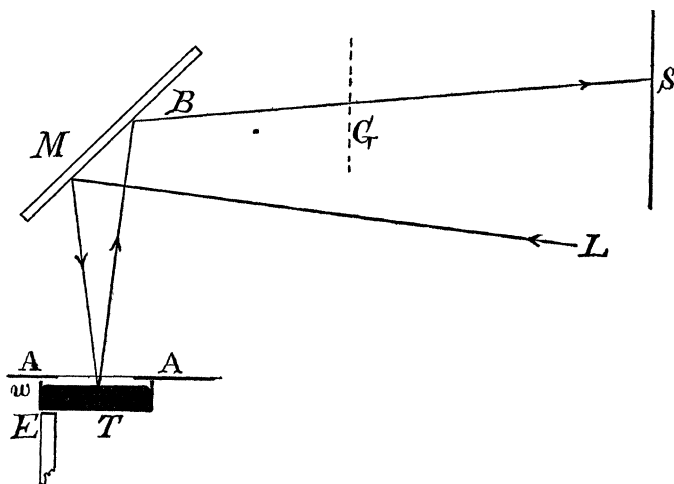
Notes on Variation in the Shells of Purpura capillus: R. P. BIGELOW and H. S. CONANT.

Variation and Elimination in Philosamia cynthia: H. E. CRAMPTON.

The Tentacles of Gonionemus: H. F. PERKINS.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, JR.,
Secretary.

THE PROJECTION OF RIPPLES BY A GRATING.

AFTER obtaining the condition under which one grating is projected by another, it seemed not unlikely that the method might be used for projection of ripples. If the latter are obtained in a trough of rectangular outline, the light reflected from them breaks up into two series of equi-



The Mesentric and Spermatic Arteries of Didelphys Virginiana: C. F. W. McCLURE.

Observations upon the Regeneration of Renilla: H. B. TORREY.

Certain Points in the Structure of the Lower Vertebrate Brain: J. B. JOHNSON.

distant bright lines intersecting each other orthogonally. Hence the first grating* may be dispensed with, being replaced by

* See preceding article, SCIENCE, XII., pp. 617-627, October 26th, 1900. The bars of the grating *G* must be parallel to the projection of ripples at *S*, both being vertical lines like the axis of *G*.